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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

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COUNTRY

Czechoslovakia

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT

Scientific - Medicine, tuberculosis treatment

DATE DIST. 17 Aug 1951

NO. OF PAGES 1

50X1-HUM

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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CZECHOSLOVAK REGULATIONS FOR THE USE
OF PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID FOR TUBERCULOSIS

The following information is taken from an official circular, dated 15 October 1949, sent out by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Health to the National Committees throughout Czechoslovakia.

PAS (paraaminosalicylic acid) has been shown by successful experiments in other countries to be an effective means of treating certain forms of tuberculosis.

This material is rare and there is a shortage of it in Czechoslovakia. For this reason, it must be conserved until there is a sufficient supply of domestically produced PAS. To accomplish this, the Ministry of Health has issued the following directives governing the use of PAS.

PAS may be used only in institutional therapy, and at present only in the following institutions: the Tuberculosis Clinic in Prague; the Pulmonary and Children's Department of the State Regional Hospital in Prague VIII, Bulozka; the Second Children's Clinic in Prague; the Clinic for Neck Ailments in Prague, directed by Dr Precechtel; the Pulmonary Institute of the Central National Insurance Society; the Masaryk State Pulmonary Institute in Jevicko; the State Pulmonary Institute in Paseka, in Moravia; the Masaryk State Children's Pulmonary Institute in Sumperk; the State Medical School Hospital in Brno; the State Medical School Hospital in Olomouc; the State Regional Hospital in Gottwaldov; the State Regional Hospital in Opava; and the State Pulmonary Institute of Zdenek Nejedly in Trebotov (the International Student Sanatorium).

These institutes are at the same time centers for streptomycin therapy, and were chosen to work with PAS since it has been found that PAS is more effective in combination with streptomycin.

The minimum dose for an individual patient is considered to be 1,000 tablets at 0.3 gram per tablet over a period of 3 months. Treatment may not be begun until the availability of this quantity has been assured.

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